

have been rewritten for the seventeenth edition. Dr. William Blake's discussion of kidney function is particularly well handled. It is clear, critical and up-to-date, with the best analysis of current evidence on renal management of water and electrolyte that has come to this reviewer's attention. The companion chapter on Body Fluids by Dr. Raul Hernandez-Peon, except for some minor errors (see Table 27) is well presented. Although this chapter seems superior to those on the same topics in other major texts, it makes not quite adequate use of the more recent literature, and it is written with less critical skill and helpful analysis of evidence than that on kidney function.

Many cardiologists will probably take sharp issue with the point of view expressed in Nahum's presentation of the material on electrocardiography. The dipole theory dies hard. In this controversial field it is gratifying and refreshing to recognize in his critical discussions a strong attempt to base electrocardiography upon sound biophysical data in contrast to slower and often erroneous interpretation derived from empirical correlation of curves with pathological data.

The section on respiration comprising four chapters presents a curious mixture: a relatively pedestrian discussion of the anatomy and physics of respiration and blood gas transport, and an excellent modern, up-to-date discussion of the neurogenesis and regulation of respiration. It is unfortunate that there is no presentation of the physiological basis for modern tests of pulmonary function, including gas dilution methods for total pulmonary volume and those measuring maximum breathing capacity and respiratory reserve.

Probably an accident of timing prevented the most recent and exciting advances in the field of endocrinology from being included in the last two chapters of this text. No author should be envied the task of winnowing the enormous literature in endocrinology for material to be compressed within the necessary page limitations. The material has been well selected and competently handled.

Whether this book should be upon the general doctor's shelf is a question largely determined by the nature of his practice, his interests and his book budget. In the reviewer's opinion as a reference work it is superior to other advanced textbooks currently available in this field.

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GROVES' SYNOPSIS OF SURGERY—14th ed. Edited by Sir Cecil Wakeley, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., LL.D., M.Ch., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., F.A.C.S., F.R.A.C.S. The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1954. 651 pages, \$7.00.

The English surgeons have a knack of putting down in carefully outlined sequential form the essential facts of clinical surgery on which future foundations of knowledge can be built. The book by Groves entitled *Synopsis of Surgery* is another excellent book meeting this purpose.

For one who wants a rapid quick summary of the essentials of the field it serves admirably well. It would be particularly good for students as an introduction to surgery. It will be less valuable as a book for the practicing physician, once he has learned the fundamentals of the field. It would also be a good review book for students and for physicians preparing for a State Board examination. This book is not great but it is clear, practical and to the point. It is inexpensive, diagrammatic and clear and can be recommended as a review book in surgery or as an introductory book to surgery, but certainly not as a text to surgery or one giving the information which will enable one to treat specific illnesses in the surgical field.

UROLOGY—Vols. I, II and III. Edited by Meredith Campbell, M.S., M.D., F.A.C.S., Emeritus Professor of Urology, New York University; with the collaboration of 51 contributing authorities. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1954. 2356 pages, plus 64 pages of index and 1,148 figures, \$60.00 per set.

Keeping pace with the recent mushrooming growth and adaptive of emphasis in urology, Campbell's new, three-volume text adequately fills the current need for a comprehensive reference text in the English language. Written by 52 authors, predominantly American urologists, the work is a compendium of monographs by leaders in their respective fields. Appropriate consideration has been given to new frontiers in physiology, electrolyte balance, biochemistry and endocrinology, applied to urology. Approximately one-fifth of the subject matter is devoted to an excellent section on urologic surgery, abundantly illustrated and incorporating the most recent operative techniques. The material presented in eighteen sections is well planned, progressing from anatomy and physiology to a systematic consideration of urologic disorders, special attention is given the problems of infertility in the male, neuromuscular diseases of the urinary tract, urologic disorders in the female and in the child. Later sections are devoted to endocrinology, urologic surgery with pre- and postoperative care, brief mention of radiation therapy, a discussion of medical diseases of the kidney and a final chapter on the adrenals.

Doctor Campbell is to be congratulated for his exhaustive sections on congenital anomalies and the diseases of infancy and childhood condensed from Campbell's *Clinical Pediatric Urology*, another of Saunders' impressive texts.

The index is adequate, and the bibliographies at the end of each section are well proportioned and provide a handy key to the modern literature.

Containing as it does considerable material not elsewhere available, this text should be in the hands of every urologist, general practitioner, internist and pediatrician. While not suitable for the medical student, it should be "must" reading for every urologic resident.

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INTERN'S MANUAL (Cook County Hospital). Arthur Bernstein, M.D., Assistant Medical Superintendent Cook County Hospital, Clinical Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Illinois College of Medicine. The Year Book Publishers, Inc., 200 East Illinois Street, Chicago, 1954. 292 pages, \$3.00.

This is a pocket size volume in a paper cover. It attempts to present in outline form the diagnostic features and therapeutic measures applicable to the diseases and injuries commonly seen in a large hospital. The subject matter is presented in alphabetical arrangement with cross references to prevent repetition. There is no index. This is an unfortunate omission, because the three or four pages necessary to include an adequate index would have increased the effectiveness and convenience of the manual. A manual of this size cannot be complete yet there are some obvious omissions in this one that could easily have been corrected. For example, there is no discussion of antibiotics yet there are such statements as "large doses of penicillin are indicated," or "an antibiotic or sulfa drug is indicated." On the other hand a full page is given to the discussion of Zepherin. There is no section on obstetrics and no discussion of gynecological problems.

Most interns feel the need for some means of orientation and maintenance of perspective. An outline such as this will help. For those hospitals lacking their own manual this one should prove quite satisfactory. It could also be used by the visiting and teaching staff as an outline for their instruction and teaching.